FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

Abbey's Park Theotee—Lawn Tunais American Institute—Exhibitica. Inijon Opera Meuse—Drums. Booth's Theatre-Patinites Baly's Theatre-Our First Families Medison Square Theatre-Hazel Kirks. tropolitan Concert Mall, Broadway, 1th av. and clat Nible's Garden—Around the World in Eighty Days, San Francisco Minatrella, Bruadway and 28th at. Standard Theatre—La Pills du Tambour Major, Theatre Comique—Halligan Guard Picnic. Union Square Theatre—Descon Crankett, Wallach's Theatre-As Ton Like IL

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful anniliary by all who are earneally working for the reform of the National Government. Throughout the Presidential canvass of 1860 THE SUR will give its readers a full, clear, and henest report of events and opinions. Be Beving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in powe will support for President and Vice-President, Hand and Excuss, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep, ling the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of commen sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com mend the circulation of Tax Waxzer Sex.

In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with ns. we will send THE WERELY SUR to clubs, or single sub scribers, post paid, for twenty-five conte for three months from date of their subscription. Raise clubs in every school district.

Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE BUN, New York City.

The Work to be Done.

After the contest is ended, it will very likely become apparent that Gen. HANCOCK could have been elected without the fifteen votes of New Jersey and Connecticut; and perhaps it will turn out that he might have spared even the thirty-five votes of New York. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Democrats and Independents to use all legitimate means for giving the fifty votes of these three States to HANCOCK by large majorities. They should not be content to see their candidate barely squeeze into the White House, when by proper efforts on their part they can contribute to a result that will carry him up the steps of the Capitol on the day of his inauguration backed by three-fourths of the electoral colleges of the Union. Such a consummation would do more than all else to promote the harmony and prosperity of the whole country, and would not be unacceptable to one-third of those Republicans who are now supporting GARFIELD through mere force of habit, or under the lash of party discipline.

There are other cogent reasons for carry ing these three States by handsome majorities for the opposition in November. They send forty-four members to the House of Representatives. Two years ago the Demperats elected only fourteen, while the Re publicans captured thirty, or more than two to one. And yet, in 1876 these three States gave TILDEN for President an aggregate majority of 48,000, which is an average of nearly 1,100 for each Congressional district. In the coming election the Demograts and Independents should not be satisfied with anything short of a majority of these forty-four members of the House of

Representatives. At the next session of the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, three Senators in Congress will be chosen as the successors of KERNAN, RANDOLPH, and EATON, all of whom are Democrats. Whether those who take their seats on the coming in of the new President shall be Democrats or Republicans will depend upon these three Legislatures; and the political complexion of the next Senate may be determined by the action of these three States By proper exertions the Democrats can certainly secure two of these Legislatures; and If the tide should set in heavily from th West ten days hence, they can save the

whole three. To secure these ends, persistent work is necessary in these three States from now till the close of the campaign; and to a large extent this work must be laid out and carried through by the supporters of HAN-COCK in the localities where it is to be performed. They must not wait to be aroused to duty by some distant committee, nor, like the Republicans, rely upon barrels of money to set them in motion. They must take hold and perform this service for

themselves. Look Out for Prauds in Indiana.

The pet banks of JOHN SHERMAN, the Rings, the great contractors, the jobbers, the Treasury leeches, the officeholders, the gamblers in stocks with connections at Washington, the great speculators, the bond operators, and the whole tribe who thrive by plunder of the people, are now combined in a common cause, to retain the power by which they are enriched. They will never go out until they are driven out by a storm of popular indignation such as is now rising rapidly, and the first signs of which were visible in the marked depression of BLAINE's barometer in Maine.

The Indianapolis Journal and the National Republican Committee have suddenly changed front, and profess to have abandoned Indiana to the Democrats, after having all along claimed the State with confidence, and having recently reported the result of their canvass as a certain majority of 8,000 for Governor.

This conversion is nothing but a trick to mislead the Democrats into passive security, while the Republican managers are secretly laying a mine to be exploded on election day. Though pretending to give up the contest as hopeless, at no former period of the campaign have they labored with the same desperate energy as they are now doing.

Guided by the direction of a mind and experience far keener than that of the magnificent Jewell, every remaining resource is to be concentrated on Indiana, with the full knowledge that a decided defeat there means a general panic and rout everywhere.

The Union League of Philadelphia and the secret organization beaded by John Welsh have raised a very large fund for this object, of which, we are informed, over forty thousand dollars were sent to-Indianapolis on Wednesday, with the assurance that many more thousands would follow that contribution. These professing Christians and self-advertised philanthropists never fall, when they get the chance, to prate about the purity of the elective franchise, which they are now striving to debauch.

The Republicans can succeed in Indiana only by fraud. The people are against them, and they know it. They will steal this election, if money, conspiracy, and viilainy can accomplish that object. Therefore the friends of HANCOCK have need to be on the alert, and to abate no vigilance until

October. They have to contend against a wily and unscrupulous foe, driven to desperation by the dread of losing patronage and possession of the machinery of govern-

We say again, look out for frauds in Indlana.

Doubt Among the Presbyterians. Even the Presbyterians, the most conservative of all Protestant denominations, cannot come together in general council in these days without bringing with them enough of modern skeptical thought regarding religion to spice their debates and alarm the custodians of their theology. It is a significant circumstance that the aged Rev. Dr. MURRAY of Efinburgh clapped his hands with delight when the doctrine of justification by faith was defended last week by one of the speakers at Philadelphia, and the absolute necessity of standing by it was urged on the assembly which represented the Presbyterianism of the workl.

Why was the aged Rev. Dr. MURRAY so much gratified? The doctrine of justification by faith is an old and cardinal doctrine of the Presbyterian theology, and its presentation in a Presbyterian assembly would seem to be a matter of course. Why, indeed, did it need to be extelled and defended in a gathering composed of the representatives of a church which for more than two hundred years has looked to the Westminster Catechism for its standards of faith? It was because the speaker and his applauder knew that even among the theologians who listened, there were some or many who were disposed to coldly regard doctrines hitherto deemed essential by Presbyterians.

On Friday last an elaborate paper on the Inspiration, Authenticity, and Interpretation of the Scriptures was read and discussed. The point, for instance, was emphasized for the encouragement of young ministers and those just coming into the ministry, that while the Bible contains the names of about four thousand persons and places, not in a single instance had modern discovery, through explorations in ancient places shown one of those names to have been a myth, or one of the ruins to have been misplaced. But what more does that prove, if it is true, than that the historical parts of the Bible have an historical value? Moreover, why does the Bible, as the book of inspiration, need to be defended in an assembly of Presbyterian theologians? If the Bible is not the revealed Word of Gop, the bottom drops out of Presbyterianism at once, a Pan-Presbyterian Council is a farce, and the theology of young Presbyterian ministers has nothing to stand on. Therefore we should suppose that the inspiration and authenticity of the Scriptures would be assured in such an assembly as that at Philadelphia. And yet need of defending them is felt!

Prof. FLINT, one of the foremost theolo gians of the Free Church of Scotland, which adopts the Westminster Catechism as its standard of faith, raised a breeze in the Council last week by contending that if the Presbyterians try to crush out doubt among their ministers by enforcing a sharp church discipline, they will lead the way to agnosticism. That is, they will drive the question ers into open rebellion. He would have the theology broadened and deepened to satisfy the thought of the inquirers and doubters. That means that, in his opinion, the Westminster Catechism needs to be revised to suit the skepticism of the time.

When a young Canadian divine, discussing the points taken by Prof. FLINT, remarked that the present creed stood as a barrier to the progress of many earnest young ministers who could not accept it, and needed reduction and simplification, his words were greeted with applause. What does that mean?

It is obvious that even among the Presby terians, so long and so thoroughly disciplined in the strictest Calvinism, there is a widespread demand for a more liberal theology. An increasing number of the theologians cannot believe what they are required to believe, and yet they do not oar which will agitate the

As the Rev. Principal Grant put it: "You say to a minister, if he has doubts about the accuracy of your interpretation, 'Go out of the Church.' You say no honest man can stay in if he has doubt. You call him dishonest if he does stay in. I say no, no! Let the Church cast him out if it will."

What does that mean? It means that the liberal party should throw on the orthodox party the responsibility of disrupting the Church, if they do not accept the alternative of modifying their requirements to suit the doubters.

A Question of Etiquette.

A correspondent has lately asked THE SUN to decide a very delicate question of pro-priety, or of etiquette, as he calls it, and which he puts in this fashion:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Is it considered breach of etiquette for a gentleman to fee a lady waiter recently, and the indignant rebuff I received made me think that perhaps I had made a blumder."

Both for the information of our correspondent and to gratify the desire of our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, that we should scale this matter, we pro ceed to respond.

The offering of little gratuities for services rendered and for favors conferred was formerly looked upon as an insult by most people holding positions in this country analogous to that of the restaurant attendant who scornfully rejected our correspondent's tip. They might want the money, but they deemed it a degradation of their dignity, an acknowledgment of inferiority, to accept payment for mere politeness. They would have it understood that no less than the richest and grandest they resented having a money price put on their courtesy. They were ready to work and earn money, but they would not take it as a gift from a stranger whom they had only obliged, any more than they would beg for it.

A foreigner, for instance, who tossed a quarter as a matter of course to the poorlydressed man who answered a civil question as to the road on which he should drive, has in times past been often surprised to see the rough countryman flush with anger and refuse to pick up the money. The man had given only courtesy, and would take nothing but a courteous acknowledgment in return for it. Even boys and girls would

decline to accept pennies for such favors. This sort of resentment, we are sorry to say, is far less common than it used to be; indeed, it seems to be very little felt nowadays by most of those who serve the convenience of the public. Work they are paid to perform they will neglect, or go through after only a surly fashion, unless they get a bribe in the way of a fee. They are always on the lookout for tips, and are disappointed

if they don't receive them. In fact, the European custom of giving fees to personal attendants is rapilly getting acclimated in this country. It may not yet have become so vexatious an annoyance and so serious a burden as it is to the travthe polls shall have closed on the 12th of | eller abroad, but he must often pay heed to it | cap, of three-quarters of a mile, won by Fire

at home or suffer inconvenience. At least he does not meet with such rebuffs as that which provoked our correspondent's question.

We must remember that waiters, bootblacks, porters, and other hotel servants at watering places, for instance, have frequently to look to their fees for the chief part of what they get for their work. They are paid little or nothing by their employers, and yet the gratuities of their places amount to enough to make them eagerly sought after. Of course this makes the seeking of fees a regular business. The public are expected to pay the servants, and not the hotel landords. Hence attendants generally are not only willing, but also anxious, to receive fees. The college students who bring the dishes at the New England watering places have as little hesitation in accepting them, and are as much approved if they don't get

them, as the waiters at DELMONICO'S. The custom of fee giving, however, is not a custom to be defended, and we were better off before it became so general. The old feeling was the right feeling, and very creditable to those who displayed it. It saved their self-respect, one of the most valuable of possessions, while the seeking and taking of gratuities may breed a habit of subserviency and of neglect of duty for its own

sake which is odious and deplorable. As to what our correspondent calls the etiquette of the matter we suppose the individual waiters would have to be consulted. Of course, if they indignantly rebuff a fee, it cannot be etiquette to offer them one again. At any rate, it is not worth while to do it, whether it is etiquette or not. Moreover, perhaps with the lady waiter of whom our correspondent speaks, her refusal was not a matter of etiquette at all. She may not have liked his looks or the way in which he proffered the fee. Perhaps she would have taken it from a handsome and more agreeable man.

Hancock at Gettysburg.

The soldiers of the Union who favor Gen. HANCOCK, and there are thousands of them who never before voted a Democratic ticket, give especial importance to his military services. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that for the present purpose we rate Gen. HANCOCK'S statesmanship at a higher value than his soldiership, and in the catalogue of his patriotic deeds we place New Orleans above Gettysburg. The man who, having absolute power thrust into his hands, with every temptation to use it, calmly puts it aside, proclaims the supremacy of the civil law, and declares that the principles of institutional liberty are and ever must be the heritage of the people, ranks higher than any mere soldier. But it is true, nevertheless, that Gen.

HANCOCK's career in the field gave him the opportunity which he improved at New Oreans, and gave a power and authority to his proclamation of civil liberty at that crisis which it would not otherwise have had. At all events, there is a large class of campaigners, chiefly old Republicans, like Gen. SICKLES and Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who mingled their blood with HANCOCK's at Gettysburg, who see in that most decisive battle of the war their candidate's main claim to the gratitude of the country. And we admit that if there was nothing else it is more than enough. "There was a Presidency in Gettysburg," said SICKLES, "and the Democrats have had sense enough to see it." Whence comes our candidate?" eries Dan-IEL DOUGHERTY, "I answer: 'From Gettys-

burg, which made Appomattox possible." Nevertheless, we think HANCOCK has yet to receive the measure of credit that is due for that battle. The importance of the engagement has never been underrated by any class of critics; but Gen. HANCOCK's control of it has not been so fully acknowledged as it should have been. He had a nominal superior on or near the field, and that circumstance has served to obscure him who actually sustained the battle. Gen. MEADE himself, however, conceded to HANCOCK all that could possibly be claimed for him. In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War he rewish to be read out of church. Nor will lated how his own mind was a blank as to they be barred out without making an up- the topography of the country; how he sent Hancock forward in mand, with instructions to fight or not, according to his discretion; and how HANCOCK actually pitched and fought the battle on his own responsibility. Gettysburg was planned by HANCOCK alone as he was whirled along in an ambulance from Taneytown to the place of conflict, with the maps spread on his knees, and it was won when, two days later, he was carried away with a shaftered thigh. Gen. MEADE must have fought there whether he had chosen or not. Gen. HANCOCK's dispositions had left him no choice in the matter, and had he disapproved those dispositions when he came up, t would have been all the same, for they were then irrevocable. Gettysburg was in every sense HANCOCK'S battle. His strategy selected the field, his skill posted the troops, and his valor met the enemy's grand culminating onset.

Why They Dread the Change.

The recently disclosed robbery of soldiers' effects, which were deposited for security in the Iron safe of the Second Auditor's office. in Washington, gives only a faint idea of what may be expected when the big thieves are turned out to grass. This crime was known in the Treasury last December to the high officials, and was known before that time in the office where it was committed. But the fact was suppressed for fear of injuring the party, just as the counterfeiting of bonds and of notes and the stealing of all forms of issues have been concealed from the public; first, by positive orders, and secondly, by tampering with the Treasury books and forcing balances.

No wonder these men, who plunder sol dlers' property and the savings of poor freedmen, grow excited at every suggestion of a change which may call them to account, and may bring to light the thievery which has been going on in corrupt contracts in a

multitude of forms. Some of the well-known Republican leaders, whose thoughts, like those of Mr. BLAINE, were turned on peace and jobs during the rebellion, have now the audacity to ask the soldiers' vote against HANCOCK. who put his sword and his life into the scale to outweigh the cowardice and venality of these traffickers in the blood of patriotism

If the venerable SAM WARD, who has had curious experiences at Washington, should tell knows, the Credit Mobilier candidate would be apt to find even the Poland report pleasant reading in comparison with his recollections of legislation sought or produced. But he will probably, in the spirit of OARES Ames before the jobbers combined to swear him down, "let it go as a loan,"

American interest has been suddenly stimniafed in the English Newmarket first October meeting by the victory of Mr. James R. KEENE's American two-year-old bay colt Bookmaker. The meeting began Tuesday, when the chief event was the race for the Great Foal Stakes, of mile and a quarter and 78 yards, won by Robert the Devil, with Bend Or second, thus reversing their positions in the Derby. Wednes day's chief event was the Great Eastern handi-

King: but there were other races, and amon them the Granby Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, which was won by Bookmaker, over seven competitors, one being LORILLARD's Senses, who did not secure a place. Bookmaker is by Bonnie Scotland, whose offspring have won many valuable races en this side of the water this year, and, in fact, one at Louisville and one at Brighton Beach on the

day Bookmaker was running at Newmarket. Yesterday, also, one of Mr. KEENE's horses wo

third place in the Double Trial Plate. September had an eccentric ending. In terchanging cloud and sunshine, scattered raindrops and a few tiny snowflakes, comprised its neteorological freaks. There was also wind enough to shake down some of the yellow leaves, together with a kind of snap in the atmosphere that proclaimed the season when the corn husks begin to rattle in the fields, and the yellow pumpkins encourage the housewife to ask for a new colander.

While Edison has been busy with many funny things, the Brush Electric Light Company have been making preparations to put their lamps throughout New York. The experiments at Menlo Park may soon be beaten by actual lamps in Madison square.

The claims of pedigree in the matter of pigeon flying have received an illustration in the case of Mr. VERRINDER's gallant little bird that returned to his coop, the other day, from Indianapolis, after a three weeks' journey. For his grandfather was a great Belgian prize winner, and was one of those who undertook the longest flight on record, that from Rome to Brussels. This present celebrity completed a distance of 635 miles in an air line, and may have gone many more, if baffled by the thick weather soon after the start. But even the straight-line distance is the longest ever accomplished in America. That the bird is one of the four that started is proved by an elaborate system of stamping here, and counterstamping in Philadelphia, and counter-counterstamping in Indianapolis. One of the little traveller's wings was weighted with the stamped word GARFIELD-yet he pulled through. He also carried the figures 234—that being an error. of course, for 329.

The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau, whose thirty-ninth and final performance last Sunday drew an audience of 3,500 persons, has had a popular and profitable run this year; but one of the bad results of its being turned of late into a fashionable pastime for tourists is that it has provoked imitations inserted among variety amusements in ordinary theatres, for ousiness purposes, where there is no excuse of keeping up a local peasant custom, hallowed by ages of reverential usage.

The League championship base ball games anded yesterday; the results had been practically known long ago. The Chicagos take the pennant, with the Providences in the second place, the Clevelands in the third, and the Troys in the fourth. The season has been a lourishing one, and the new deal in pennant winning makes a good prospect for the year to come. When the Bostons hung on to the emblem of championship year after year, the struggle became monotonous. All the League clubs will now visit this city, and give succes sively an exhibition of their skill.

The New Jersey ironclad navy, which not ong ago was reckoned at millions, has passed into private hands for the pitiful sum of \$66,000. But at any price the executors and others interested must be glad to be finally rid of the Stevens Battery.

Lake Marancook, the Maine rowing course unknown until a few months since, has already achieved celebrity by two excellent regattas, to which the best professional carsmen of the United States and Canada have resorted. The races on Wednesday drew together Ross, PLAISTED, TEN EYCK, RILEY, LEE, DAVIS, KEN-NEDY, and GANDAUR among professionals; GAUSEL, MURRAY, and BUCKLEY among amateur scullers, and four-oared crews from Bos ton, Portland, and Lynn, For Eastern and Canadian oarsmen the lake is likely to prove a favorite resort.

That Alleged Virginia Bonanza.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I can Sus, for a year ago I travelled all through that section Persons minded to buy there had better see to it that their titles are good. Some years since parties of Penn-sylvania speculators went through, bought up mineral rights for a trifle, registered them in the Court House. When County is in Virginia proper, not West Virginia. It is farcer than most counties in this State, and is one it is the state and is one in the state, and is one in the hander of forest-clost mountains. The only village is the hander of Glodeville, the county seat, which his so high up among the Comberland Mountains that they frequently have frost every mount in the year. A more dismit went from there to buy goods in Philadelphia one amount of any when annoyed by the mosquitoes being on amount and the same and them as "horse graits," mesquitoes being on about 2,000, not twenty of whom are colored. The nearest railroad is seventy miles distant. The lands are rather poor, but the mineral wealth is fabilious. Twenty miles cast of Gladeville I saw the finest cannel coal sticking out on the farm of a rough mountainter.

ANGLO VIRGINIAN. se County is in Virginia proper, not West Virginia.

CHATRAUGAY, Clinton County, N. Y., Sept. 28.

The Passion Play in New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Like all ens, the production of the "Passion Play" has two sides, and from a personal experience, having witnessed the representation of the sacred drama in Havanaduring Holy Week, last March, I crave space to state my views on the important subject. The announcements through every medium of advertising which met me at all sides previous to its production struck me as sacrilerious, and I doubt if even the most earnest opposers to its repre sentation here could feel more keenly than I did at the time or receive a greater shock to their religious sensi-

time or receive a greater shock to their religious sensihilities. Instructively, I condemned it, yet went to see it
notwithstanding, and consequently speak.

That the stage is a great educator is an incontrovertible
fact. It by striot atherence to detail, alike in stage
setting and appointment, we have a better notion of the
elassic and historical, why should we not better realize
the sublimity, meekness, and divinity of Christ it properly represented? For myself, I realized the whole lie
and death of the Saviour, Ilis sacrince, His divinity,
better in that one evening than is all my realing hereinors. His capture, lits trial before Pilate, and his sentions. His ascent of Calvary, staggering beneath the
weight of the cross He bore: the knominuous streament
of the cross He bore: the knominuous treament
to buffung years, in made thin dear to every heart.
As there are two many who remain strangers to that
subline teaching, I say give it to them in the theatre.
They who will not see it in their hilber or hear if from the
pulpit may see it there. Make it at least an animal perfermance in this contry; it may overcome some of the
prepuedce calsting against the stage, and make reliction
an every-day thing with us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As now or gantzed the United Grocery and Tea Clerks' Association of the City of New York consists of three sections. Secone One and Two, after hard work, have succeeded ad mirably in having all their stores in their districts closed at 8 P. M., with but lew exceptions. Section Three, we regret to state, cannot say as much, awing to the obstinacy of one man, who, from his standing in the trade, should have been one of the first to lead his mane to se equitable a demaild. We appeal to the public to assist us in this righteous struggle for reasonable hugs.

Asia McLauphian Sed Grand street,

Land L. Lyan. 173 Grand street,

Taowas McCarphia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Is it not ingular that of the three Generals—Hancock, Grant, and Gardleid—Hancock is the only one who statued his bountry's soil with his blood, and never samed is bounced to the best of the best

Will there be a Water Famine in Brooklyn ! Springs, Va., to his home. He mays Virginia is sure t The water in the Hempstead Reservoir was alf an inch lower yesterday, being only three feet seven nofes deep. The amount of water consumed in Brookrn on Monday was 23,700,000 gallons, and on Tuesday 11,183,000 gailons. The City Works officials continue to three merks unless the Common Council approfriates from \$30,000 to \$100,000 to be expended between this time and election day. Fifteen implectors were yesterday sent but by Water Parveyor Nitao to risal private houses and to look for delective numbers. The insuestions are to wear badies, and unless they show the proper badges they have in sufficiently \$6 eater houses. Mayor Huncil and yesterday that it is water families course the first house the transfer of the manufacturers as their supply with the cut after the benefit of those which use water for domestic purposes.

Gen. Hancock Visited.

E. Balbach. mominee for Congress in the sixth District of New Jersey, took a party from Newstk in his steam yacht Jewel, to visit Gen. Hancock vester-day. Among the passengers were Gen. Gershom Mott. Cot. W. E. Hoy. Crot. James Brady, Joseph F. A. Johnson of Massachusetts, and Drs. Hensited and Wightson. Other visitors were Gen. D. Durst of Wocching, West Va.; Judge Larremore of this city, accompanied by Gen. Charles H. Smith, commanding at Fort Leavenworth; Cont. D. C. Poole, Firth Intantry, and P. A. and J. M. Carson, Pittsburgh. THE MINOR CZARS.

Letters Received at the Custom House Since Melikoff's Advent-The Fullen Enemies

with the Figures 329 on the Envelopes. The mail received at the Custom House St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.-In spite of the predictions and expectations of the enemies and rivals of the late Dictator, Gen. Melikoff yesterday morning was unusually heavy. The mail clerk nearly staggered under the load that continues to enjoy almost absolute power in he had to take from the Post Office. In the pouch were more than 300 letters in envelopes Russia, and he is properly regarded as the of a similarity, and with the addresses in one handwriting. Many of the clerks, inspectors new Minister of the Interior is concentrated the power over the common police, the secre and other employees, who were not anticipating any correspondence, wondered what the letter police, and the State police or corps of gen were about. Their curiosity was quickly dis-pelled on finding the contents to be a circular which read as follows: darmes throughout the country; all the General Governors, the Governors, and the Zemstvo are placed under his command, and the pres is under his control. In fact, his fame is rather increasing. Besides being credited with putting down the revolution, abolishing the Third Section, and redstablishing law and order, he is now expected to reform the very reforms of the Czar. He is the hero of the day, and grace-

Which read as follows:

State of New York, Refuelican State Cormittee,

Bra: The committee instructs me to remind you of the
second installment of your contribution toward the
necessary expenses of the Presidential campaign in New
York State, and to say that it is destrabe its should be
paid before Oct. 3.

The committee thanks you for your promptness in paying the first installment.

Checks or postal orders should be made payable to the committee until ment.

icks or postal orders should be made payable to the

of John N. Knapp, Esq., Treasurer.

y respectfully. Enward M. Johnson, Secretary. fully receives the flattery that comes to him

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

Very respectfully. Enwane M. Jourson, Secretary.

Many of the officeholders were vexed about the circular. They had supposed that when they paid their first installment a month ago, the committee would forget all about the second installment, and not trouble them for it. After the letters reached the Custom House there appeared on some of the envelopes the mystericus figures, 329, but how they got there no one could explain. The messenger who received the circular telling him that there was a balance of \$3.29 due on his assessment vowed that he would not pay it.

Collector Merritt and some of his deputies, it is said, were in receipt of copies of the circular. The circular is the fifth thus far sent to the officeholders. They have yet to hear from the assembly district association.

ADJUSTING GRAIN RATES.

An Amicable Arrangement Between Wabash and the Vanderbilt Roads. In the contest of the Wabash Rallroad Company for the ownership of the St. Louis Bridge, about two years ago, Jay Gould obtained control of the company operating ferryboats on the Mississippi River tween St. Louis and East St. Louis. That company owned a number of grain barges that were used for freight service between St. Louis and New Oricans. Mr. Gould utilized these barges a year ago, whon he was seeking an eastern outlet for his railroad system, the eastern terminus of which is Toledo. The grain that was carried to St. Louis by his railroad was shipped to New Orieans by barges and thence to Liverpool must cheaper than the railroad rate via Atlantic ports. The barges enabled him to make an ocean rate for grain from Western points to Europe, with which no railroad running to Atlantic ports could profitably compete. This movement resulted in an amicable traffic arrangement between the Wabash system and the Vanderbilt roads, the Lake Shore and the New York Central. The facilities of the barge company are now being increased by extensive repairs and additions to the fleet and the butiding of elevators at New Orieans. The intention, it is said, is not to impair the business of the railroads, at least those in which Mr. Gould is interested, but to afford needed facilities. tween St. Louis and East St. Louis.

A CHANGE OF TAUTICS.

Raiding Government Bonds in the Interest of Garfield-Rufe or Ruts.

The keynote of the Republican campaign has been the great prosperity of the country. This is the dainty dish their orators, big and little, have been setting before the people, always accompanied by the most brazen claims that whatever good we are enjoying is the outgrowth solely of Republican management of the fluances. Big crops at home, crop failures abroad, unexampled exports, had no part in bringing to pass the blessed changes which ten years have wrought in our affairs. To John Sherman's financial strategy alone is the credit due of whatever good fortune has befallen us.

The boom was relied upon by the party manipulators to bridge a way for Garfield to the White House, and therefore every energy of honest John Sherman, with his hand on the cover of the Treasury, was directed to festering the confidence of speculators. His pals in this city, with assurances of everything being done to keep money "plenty as chips," took hold of the bond market and run the price of four percents to figures which made old heads in Wall street turn dizzy. In turn the stock list was taken hold of and carried upward with a yell and a hurrah which drove the bears in constantain from the scene of artion.

"Here are the evidences of Republican prosperity," bellowed the John Sherman bulls, as they pointed to the "cats and dogs" swimming like corks upon the toppling wave of high prices which their boldness and cunning had created, "Give us Garfield and John Sherman, and we'll own the game for another four years!"

Loaded with stock, the gudgeons of the board and the street, dazzled by this promise of "gold galore," eagerly swallowed the Sherman golden pill.

The Vermont election didn't "pan out" as he White House, and therefore every energy

and the street dazzed by this promise of golden pail.

The Vermont election didn't "pan out" as was expected. Then came the fatal ides of Maine. From that time stocks began to droop. The originators of this highly original scheme to float a tainted Presidential candidate upon the total wave of a colossal stock gamble, read the handwriting, unloaded pell mell on their duces, and prices day by day collapse. But the bold and cunning brains which conceived this way of heiping to elect the man who cen be depended upon to do the bidding of railroad kines have not retired from the field. Failing to capture ballot boxes by inflation of prices, they have now determined to test the merits of a bear raid as a Presidential factor. Their orders are already at work in the bond and the stock market. Four per cents yield under their hammering blows. The street is alive with alarming reports of thoir creation. Acting under their instructions, the Republican organa will sound the cry of alarm over results, which will be described as the natural effects of Democratic victories. Every effort will be made to terrorize and democralize voters. The public credit will be ruthlessip slaughtered, if need be, to make votes for Garfleid.

"Rule or ruin" is the last desperate resolve of these jobbers and plunderers of the people.

ALABAMA RESPONDS.

Approving Gen. Hancock's War Claims Letter MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29 .- The address

of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama appeared to-day. It thoroughly endorses Gen. Hancock's letter on the claims question, and, summing up, says: "Our party in Alabama summing up, says: "Our party in Alabama stands committed by its platform, by the action of every department of all the State Government, and by the Judges of its courts elected by it, first, to an acceptance of the results of the war, second, to the equal political rights of every citizen; third, to the faithful maintenance of the public credit, State and national, and unfinehing opposition to the repudiation of any public obligations; fourth, to the free and fair exercise of the elective franchise; and flith, to the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs."

Bulldering a Colored Democrat in Buffalo. BUFFALO, Sept. 29 .- W. H. Dunn was the originator of the colored Hancock and English Club : this city, and under his able management the list of nembers has grown from two until now there are sevents members. This carnest work for the Democracy excited the rage of colored men who are Republicans, and last night while Dunn was going home troin a political meeting he was set upon by seven colored men and was handled very roughly. But for the unerly arrival of J. W. Bell, a colored Democrat veteran who has seventeen build sear on his body. Dunn would not seventeen build sear on his body. Dunn would probably have been kiled. Bell pitched in and drove to flight the whole seven buildozers and Dunn was saved.

Jefferson Davis in a Missourt Lawsuit. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26,-Jefferson Davis s the plaintiff in a suit here to recover \$500 from one Abraham Isascs, a grocer of 1,429 Grand avenue, upon Abraham Isacc, a greer of LAZO Grand avenue, apon a indiment rendered in the District Court of Tensas Par-ish, in Louisiana, in favor of the estate of the late Mras Sarah H. Dorsey, who bequeathed her procerty to the ex-President of the Southern Comisderacy and made bim her executor. Mr. Davis, in his official capacity, is pur-suant the intention against the defounding who has re-moved from Louisians to this city.

Randall Gibson's Predictions, Washington, Sept. 29.-The Hon. Randall L. Dibnott is here on his way from the White Sulphu

elect a Hancock ticket, no matter how far apart may be the two wings of the Democratic barry. In Louisians he saws ackless will not succeed in electing the Republican conditate for Courses from his district. Ballen is pop-ular, and many Republicans will vote for him. Mrs. Hazaard's Children. Frein the St. Louis Daily Times. On Sunday, Sept. 19, Mrs. M. Hezzard, wife of a powlar and well-known incrediant of Monticello III. became the mother of five well-formed batters, two of whom were alive at firth. There were tour boys and one girl, altogether weighing 18% pounds. The two living a boy and a gerl, we then if mounds, should be comediated to the third of the committee of the commit

Arms Not Necessary for Certain Accomplish-

ments.

Last night a man about six feet in height, Last hight a man about a rather foot of Liberty street in an intoxicated condition. Two policemen inted him up, but they could not hold him, as both his arms were cut off near the shoulders. Man policemen finally succeeded in carrying him to the station house.

from all sides.

The Russian press remains faithful to him.

Six months ago, on the occusion of the Czar's temporary resignation in favor of the Dictator

the Golos said: "Glory to God! We feel as i

a heavy burden was falling from our shoul

ders." And at present the same journal is no

less enthusiastic in its praises of the new Min

leter of the Interior. It says: "What a time,

what a happy time, we are living in! We

breathe easier, we look confidently to the future, and with a full heart we believe in the

renovation of life. The work, the gigantic

work, is going on swiftly; every day brings us

cheering news. The idols of yesterday have

tumbled and are turned into dust; the need

forces are called into service for the new work

and the new life is knocking at our door

Every stroke directed against the remnants of

the arbitrary power of the administration is

greeted with hearty applause from all parts of

flatter the new ruler; but the dethroned minor

Caurs, the idels of yesterday, read all this

with gnashing of teeth, seeing in it persona

scorn and revenge, and not having the power

No doubt, the fate of these dethroned mine

Czars must be hard. Yesterday, throughout the

whole of Russia you could not have found a sin-

would have dared to say a word against any

measures, however cruel and arbitrary they

might be, taken by the Third Section, or by a

Minister or a General-Governor; for a dreadful

punishment would have swiftly followed such a

word. To-day the press has found its voice

and is making up for lost time. Up to Aug. 20, for half a century nobody had dared even to

whisper disapproval of any act of the Third

Section, in whose hands were the property, lib

erty, and life of every Bussian. On and since

that day we have heard the unanimous

are not just and hopeless people

The Right Kind of News from Maine

"We have a Hancock club et over a hundred in the first Democratic club ever formed here—at pect to make a good gain over September."

[Tune, "Yankes Doedle."] Hancock is the man for me; We want now true and fairly

Hurrah! harrah! the coming day!

The stubbern fort is taken. glorious man leads in the van.

Your elent strength has won at length.

Hancock is the man, &c.

His worth was shown when war was flown

Hancock is the man, &c.

A worthy not of Washington-

He fills the bill up squarely.

My patient triends, awaken;

Who in the fire was tested;

On fields of gure our flag he bore, And with new laurels dressed i

In new and brighter glory;

With valor won, sweet wisdom shone

To stamp his name in story. When passed away the cruci day

To right and law he cave the reins,

The first in fight, in truth, and right.

Tograb, and honor barter; No cant or fraul for straight from God

He holds broad granhood's sharter.

Fair Truth shall lift her face sublime,

And not as now our heads will bow-We'll hold them high, respected.

And Hancock's name shall ring with fame,

Hancock is the man, &c.

And wrong shall be restricted;

O'er all the land our eagle grand

Shall sour in golden glory;

And ever shine in story.

Hanogek in the man, &c.

329 can't buy him; Or it t'were debt, he'd pay, you bet,

Ere honest men deery hun.

No Mobilier and no back pay

Of black and bitter striving.

And bid them do the driving

Mr. E. S. Souls writes from Freeport, Me.:

Song for the Hancock Legion

any longer to punish the newspaper men.

lussia." In such terms the Russians hall and

-The Rev. Dr. Tyng says that Spurgeon

ter for Spurgeon -President Grévy, who is shooting in the Jura, has received a present from the Prince of Wales of a gun and four beautiful setters

-Prince Reland Bonaparte, who is to be

SUNBEAMS.

married to Mile. Slane early this mouth, holds a commis-sion in the army of the French republic as Sub-Lieutes ant of artillery. -A prize was offered for the mother who

presented the greatest number of her own shildren at the Indiana State fair. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Line were exch accompanied to the fair by nine, but Mrs. Line gave birth to a tenth on the grounds, and so took the prize. -Suicides are on the increase in France 5,617; in 1670, 5,804; in 1877, 5,922; and in 1878-to which

only statistics have been made up=0,424. A great num ber of cases two are hushed up and never appear. -Among the languages of civilized mations English is the most widespread. It is the mother tongue of about \$0,000,000 neople; German, of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000; French, of betweek 49,000,000 and 80,000. 000; Italian, of 28,000,000, and Russian, of between

-Two convicts have been discharged from the Ontario State prison, after serving two years, because of undoubted proof that they were innocent of the burglary of which a lary had found them guilty. The case against them rested on the perjured testimony of a policeman, whose motive was revenge.

—The monks of the order of St. Benedict.

who keep watch over the tombs of the founders of the Savoy dynasty at Hautecombe, on Lake Bourges, in Savoy, are not to be disturbed by the recent decrees on religions corporations in France. The treaty of 1960 between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III expressly of empted them from all French interference. -Mendicancy is forbidden in Paris and

the neighboring villages. But under various pretences it seems to be more prevalent than it has been known for a long time. Some of the persons who beg in Paris have known better days, and are dailify in their language. A gentleman said to an outstretched palm: "I have not'a sor about me." "Sir," exclaimed the worthy mendican with a sheer, "I have not specified the spe

-There is a revival of popularity in Yankee plays and characters on the stage. About ten years age the liking for them finded out almost entirely, and even John Owens's Solas Shingle ceased to draw anywhere, Now the largest theatres in the country are filled by Den-man Thompson's Joshua Whiteome, Cliaries L. Davit's Aleis Josles, Bernard Macastey's Unit District, and Nort Burgeas's Wiston Bedom, and all these are characters of the oldashloned Yankee kind.

-The prosecution of the managers of the herses against men race. In Chicago, has resulted in one being fined \$50; the rest are to be tried. The testimony into the contest, and forced him to go 525 miles in six days Whip and spur were freely used, and toward the close boys were stationed along the course to prod the horse with sticks. His legs and back were terribly swollen, and he tottered feebly as he walked.

-Much surprise was created when it was announced that the Duke of Mariborough was about to sell off the whole of the Sunderland collection by suction. Speculation among literary nice and others was active as to what induced his Grace to such a resolve. Be this as it may, the bills were out, and the auctioned rengaged. By the last account, however, the idea has been shandoned. Whether it means that the collection will not be broken up at all or only that it will not be scat ered at auction does not appear.

-The London Lancet says: "The man who cats a regulated number of meals daily, with a duly stimulated and organized habit, probably cats much more than his system requires, or the organism, as a whole, is constituted to deal with. The organs of disca-tion and assimilation are overworked, and hence, doubtess, many of the most troublesome diseases. Aglance at any table showing the length of time which the com-monest articles of food take to digest, will show that the fashlonable stourach can scarcely ever be empty."

-Mrs. Crawford was known at Belvidere. Ill., as Big Kate, on account of her great size and strength. She took a nine-year-old girl out of an erphan asyfum to work, and soon accused her of stealing seven cents. The child was permitted to choose between confessing and getting whipped. She had not stolen the money, but she said that she had, in order to escape the punishment. Then she was commanded to tell where the cents were

which time the girl crawled off thto the woods and died. -The total value of metals and minerals produced in Great Britain and Ireland in 1879 was slightly over £05,000,000. The quantity of pig from smelled was about 0,000,000 tons, and of coal brought to the surface 134,000,000 tons. Of other even and minerals raised there were produced \$1,000 tons of copper, 70,000 ons of lead, 3,000,000 tons of porcelain glay, and 2,560,000 tons of salt. Alterether there are 3 877 coal mines in the of coal, or about one six-hundredth part of the quantity

shtained from a single half riding of Yorkshire -The Glasgow Herald states that while some workines were engaged about half a nills cast from F rt Wifham in deepening the dam which supplies the Nevis Distillery with water, one of the men came upon a large shell in a complete state. It was embedded in the moss, and was found to be iffteen inches in diameter, and weighed about 100 pounds. The powder was fluit fresh-looking, only the portion of it near the tuse, being damp. The fuse itself was burnt out. The shell is supposed to be one of those fired from the fort in April 1740 at a battery raised by the young Pretender's C Prince Ci

Section, in whose hands were the property, liberty, and life of every Russian. On and since that day we have heard the unanimous voice of the press denouncing that institution as illegal, arbitrary, anti-national, originating anarchy, propagating revolution, and appreximate anarchy, propagating revolution, and appreximate demoralization. The Golos has said: "If we could collect all the tears shed by the innocent victims of the Third Section, and if we could bring together all the groams that have resounded in the underground dangeons of our dreadful inquisition during the fifty-four years of its extitence, then there would be formed a sea that would cover to their tops the high walls of the Third Section building, and then there would be raised a storm that would tear it down to its very foundations."

The chiefs of the Third Section have not escaped the fatal mark of the merdiess Nemesis. The meet dreadful of them, Count Peter Shouvaloff, who for more than ten years absolutely reigned over all the Russias, is now living, in a remote village on his property, the ille of a banished criminal. He is foreotten by the Czar, ignored by the nobles, and despised by the people. The same lot has befallen another ex-chief of the Russian Inquisition, Gen. Potapoff. He is yet alive, and is a member of the State Council, but pobody cares to inquire about him or hear of him, and, if perchance remembered, he is invariably alluded to as "the zealous flogger of women."

Those of the minor Czars who fell at the hands of the Kihlists fared better. Gen. Mezentzeff, the Chief of the Third Section, who was stabbed and killed in the streets of St. Petersburg, the Prince Erapotitine, the Governor of Kharkoff and the Baron Heiking, the Colonel of Gendarmes, who were shot and killed, will never be despised as their surviving fellows are despised.

The Count Dimitry Tolstoy, the late Minister of Instruction, for fourteen years mercilessly tortured the minds of the Russian family as the very cradle of revolution directed the professors and -At a social gathering in Walker County, Ga., Colquitt and Woods iell into a discussion on their wives merits. They had been married only a year, but Woods contessed he was already convinced that he and Mrs. Woods were badly mated—that he would be happier with Mrs. Colquits. That was followed by Colquit's he goes from one place to another, a wretched man.

Gen. Gourke, the hero of the Balkans, suffers also for being caught in bad company. As soon as he assumed the office of General-Governor of St. Petersburg his fate was scaled. He had no business to meddle with politics. The military laurels gallantly won by him on the battle-field have not availed to save him from the popular condemnation. He still fills a high office in the army and resides in St. Petersburg; but he is slighted and spoken of as "that stupid Gourke." Such is the merciless popular verdict on one of the most gallant Generals of the Russian army. avowal that he preferred Mrs. Woods to his own spouse, A bargain was made on the spot to transfer the wives.

Mrs. Colquitt, when informed of the trade, loyously sequiesced, but Mrs. Woods rebelled and went back to her father's house. Mrs. Colquitt went to five with Worsts, but their honsymoon was short, for a mob drove

the two men out of the place. -The Paials Royal Theatre, so well known to Americans, which used to be the worst-looking theatre in Paris, suddenly appears as the daintiest on its reoper ing. It was founded by Mile. Montausier, and successfully managed for thirty years by M. Donnenil. Round the walls diction one of the most gallant Generals of the Russian army.

Mr-Girlgorieff, the late Chief Censor, who for years directed at his own sweet will the whole press of Russia, stamping out of it every bright and new idea, is now drowned in Lethe and quite forgotten.

The German journals are not yet fired of pointing out that the Russians show the unmistiskable traits of barbarism both in their submission and their revolt. "Nobody," they affirm. "but the Russians could humiliate themselves to such an extreme slavery as they are represented, in their habit as they lived, all the artists who for hearly a century have made merry on its boards. From Mile. Mars to Mile. Schneider; from Sam-son to Gil Perez, who is now in a mad house; from Reg. nier, who has relired to Geoffrey, who is still as mirth provoking as ever, all are there. Celine Montaland is

depict dus she danced the Cochuca at the age of twelve. -A tale of peculiar horror comes from the afirm. "but the Russians could humiliate themselves to such an extreme slavery as they do before the Crar and his substitutes; and nobody but the Russians are able, in their rage, to destroy the throne, to annihilate the rights of property and the family ties, and to repudiate God himself; in a word to uproot the very foundations of civilization." In this there is some truth. The Russians say of themselves that when they are not kissing their superiors' shoes they are funching their heads. But the pagans who in wrath and rage whip their idois for not answering their prayers favorably are not iost and hopeless people. Swatow quarter of China. The military Mandarin tor the Kit Yang district, Pung Tye-jen, has been disthumish ing himself in thereighly Chinese fashion. Some small official, who held the position of tax collector, had been murdered by the people, who, exasperated by his clerical squeezes, considered taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this outrage Fung Tye-jen undertook to inflet punishment upon the residents. He first secured the services of a gumbout to protect his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had committed the murder being within reach of the gams of a man-of-war. The place was then besieged, and the soldiers killed something like seven hundred of the peaple who were supposed to have taken part in the upris-ing against authority and had caused the man's death.

-The lines of railways in the five divisions of the earth cost, in round numbers, \$16,000,000,000,000, and would, according to Baron Kolb, reach eight times round the globe. Rithough it is but little over half a contary since the first railway worked by steam was opened between Darlington and Stockton, Sept. 27, 1825, and be tween Manchester and Liverpool, Sept. 15, 1889. It is shown that in France, previous to the existence of rail ways, there was one passenger in every 305,000 killed, and one out of every 30,000 wounded, whereas between 1835 and 1875 there was but one in 5,178,800 killed, and and 1875 there was not one in 5.176, more infeat, and one in 580, 450 wounded, so that we may infer that the tendency tracelitems is yearly diminishing. Reliway travelling in England is attended with greater first that in any other country in Europe. A French statisfically observes that if a person were to live continually in a railway carriage and sheet of all his time in railway travely to the property of the property of the property in a property of the property in the p king, the chances is favor of his dying from a raiway ac-

ident would not occur till he was two years old ... The Rev. Mr. Collins, a naturalist, twenty-five years resident in Ceylon, mays that clephal there live about 120 years, and "come of age." At 4 There are three sizes of them in the same herds, and when they are young the size that they will attain it pretty mearly known by the number of their locs. The which grow to the largest size have eighters toes, five on each of the two fore feet, and four on each of the hind ones. Those which grow to a mendium size have seventeen toes, five on each of the fare feet, and four on one bind foot and large on the other. The least are of elephant has sixteen toes, fee on each foretont, and three on each hind foot. No Singhelmer lephant has a fewer number than sixteen toes. The majorit of elephant driver, rules his clapbant by means of an tron hook, with which he touches a most sensitive part he hind the ear, which causes the most suruly elephant become submissive. When Mr. Collins was in Knody, a elephant which had killed its Rosper, and which he been shot in the head before it could be captured, had undergo the operation of having the butlet extracted, which was performed by the native doctors, the olephank lying quietly down while the manout kept his book of this sensitive part. The elephant drivers are a drimker set of men, and sometimes, while drunk, will treat the charge unmercifully, and the elephant itself is an and mal which bears gradges—the result being that avails all elephant keepers are sooner or later killed